REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,492.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.			
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 86
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, and in connection with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo only.

The S. S. ARIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th April 1876, at 6 P.M.

April.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Tuticorin ... 7
„ Ratnagherry	30	„ Colombo ... 8
„ Vingorla	30	„ Nega-patam ... 11
„ Goa	30	„ Pondicherry ... 12
„ Carwar May	1	„ Madras ... 14
„ Mangalore	2	„ Masulipatam ... 15
„ Cannanore	3	„ Coconada ... 16
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Vizanapatam ... 17
„ Calicut	4	„ Bimlipatam ... 17
„ Cochin	5	„ Calcutta ... 21
„ Coopay	5	Arrives CALCUTTA ... 21

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer or as may be required, for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander Row, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

April.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSREH ... 17
„ Kurrachee	May 3	„ Fao ... 17
„ Gwader	4	„ Bushire ... 19
„ Muscat	6	„ Linga ... 22
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bunder Abbas ... 23
„ Linga	9	„ Muscat ... 25
„ Bushire	11	„ Kurrachee ... 30
„ Fao	13	June
Arrives BUSREH	14	Arrives BOMBAY ... 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander Row, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 878 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. H. Frank, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, *of each month*, on the 1st on the 10th.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all French Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	633	415	84
Suez	36	23	8
Alexandria	36	24	8
Messina	36	24	14
Naples	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

2 years—free of charge. Children not above 2 years—half charge. Without food.

The STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

NAPOLI to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
GENOVA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
ARIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
NAPOLI to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
GENOVA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
ARIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
NAPOLI to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

And on the 1st January 1877 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 15th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, without notice.

Passengers by this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummam Street,
Bombay, 8th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3rd MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24th MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 95 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(*To leave 1st May.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 800,

Inclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	3422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Bant	3621	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	3932	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson (2,589 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipts for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 19th April 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship SUMATRA, 2,498 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 24th April, 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 3,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	494	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
EUROPA	2877	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2299	500	do.	do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2372	486	do.	do.	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship MONTE MORO, Capt. Irvine, arrived from CALCUTTA, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our Office for inspection and countersignature and to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS.

No CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Irvine, s.s. Monte Moro.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

STEAMER GALATEA, Captain Baker, from London.—This Steamer having this day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Consignees are further requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Sassoon Dock in which the steamer is now berthed. No claim whatsoever will be admitted, unless passed by the Captain prior to the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Steamer Galatea.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

A FREE PASSAGE will be GRANTED to a MEDICAL MAN of HIGH STANDING who would act as SURGEON for the VOYAGE on a steamer sailing for Liverpool almost immediately.

Immediate application should be made to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,

Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,

HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,

The Overland Kit Warehouse,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G.I.P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the atmosphere compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto solicits a trial of the Hotel and the Bungalows on the Hill to ensure the patronage of your humble Servant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 27TH APRIL.
STAR COMPANY.

The Performance will commence with the sparkling petite comedy,

CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.

To conclude with J. Byron's Burlesque, entitled

WILLIAM TELL
WITH A VENGEANCE;
OR
THE PET, THE PATRIOT, AND THE PIPPIN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO MATHERAN HOUSEHOLDERS.

WANTED, A HOUSE at Matheran, from the first week in May. A small Bungalow preferred at about Rs. 200. Apply at once to "C. D.," Post Office, Akola, West Berar.

ANY one having CLAIMS against the late Captain E. STAPLETON, Public Works Department, will be good enough to forward them within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognized.

F. F. COMYN, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Satara, 27th April 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT M. B. MADON & Co.'s,

Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines of descriptions from the best Manufacturers of London. Charges extremely moderate. Terms—Cash.

M. B. Madon and Co. have the pleasure to find from their five years' business that their supplies here and up-country are always met with satisfaction. Up-country orders are carefully and promptly executed.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
AND
BULBS.

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Bulbs, Flower and Vegetable Seeds and the most distinct varieties of Dahlia Bulbs and Abemeces Roots. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

Terms—Cash.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on and after SUNDAY, the Fourteenth May next, until further notice.

Trains will, therefore, not run between Hinganghat and Sonaigaon and the Wardah Station of the G. I. P Railway after the 13th May; and, on and after the 14th May next, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic, will, as far as they relate to the line between Wardha and Hinganghat, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th April 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.

VEERBAI, Wife of Rahim Alladin, an infant by Alladin Hubibboy, her father-in-law and next friend.....Complainant
vs.
THAVUR MOOLA, Executor of Rahimutbaee, deceased, Gangbai, Wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy and Currim bin Goolam Hoosein Khan, an infant.....Defendant.
And
GANGBAI, Wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy...Complainant.
vs.
THAVUR MOOLA, Executor of Rahimutbaee, Widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased.....Defendant.
By Original Bill, and
GANGBAEE, Wife of Noor Mahomed Dathoobhoy. Complainant
vs.
THAVUR MOOLA, Executor of Rahimutbaee, Widow of Sajun Meerally.....Defendant.
By Supplemental Bill.
And
HASSUMBHOY BHALLOOBHOY .....Purchaser

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* issued respectively on the 15th day of March last and 5th day of April, instant, in the above causes) the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed purchaser Hassumbhoy Bhallooobhoy, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises.

A piece or parcel of land or Ground of Hassumbhoy Bhallooobhoy and the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon with the appurtenances, situate at Shamjee Hassajee Street in Bombay assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 29, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Shamjee Hassajee Street, on or towards the South by the house of Cassumboy Nathaboy, and which said premises are situate within the Registration Sub-District of Mandvi, and are now in the occupation of Hassumboy Bhallooboy's tenants, towards the satisfaction of aggregate sum of Rupees One Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-nine and Annas Thirteen.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed purchaser Hassumbhoy Bhallooboy in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. HEARN & CLEVELAND.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 26th April 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER PURSHOTUM TERSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, departed this life at Jakaw in Kutch, intestate, on or about the 29th November 1871, leaving him surviving me the Undersigned THUCKER ASSUR PURSHOTUM, his only son, heir and legal representative according to Hindoo Law. That the said Thucker Purshotum Tersey was in his lifetime seized of and otherwise well entitled to the lands, hereditam eats and premises described below, and I have applied to the Collector of Bombay and to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to transfer unto my name the said properties from the name of my said father, Thukur Purshotum Tersey, in whose name they stand at present. All persons having any claims on the said properties either by way of mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr KHUNDERAO MOR JEE, Solicitor, at his Office, 40, Me dow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default of which the transfer will be completed and any claim preferred thereafter will be considered as waived and abandoned.—Dated this 26th day of April 1876.

હા૦ ખાશર પરશોતમ.

THUCKER ASSUR PURSHOTUM.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, admeasuring 453 square yards, with the two Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling Houses newly built and standing thereon, situated, lying and being at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Fort and Colaba, fronting towards the East of the said Mody Khana Street, formerly and now occupied by Assur Purshotum and his tenants. The said pieces of land upon which the said houses are built are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 738, for ground rent and under No. 108 for Pension and Tax respectively, and the said two houses are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 73. And the said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Rampart Row, on or towards the West by Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Pittamber Narayen, and on or towards the South by the property of Ramjee Chuttoo.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANDMASTER WANTED for a Native Infantry Regiment. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Bombay.

FRESH-ROASTED COFFEE (Ground) 14 Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

HAMS.—JUST RECEIVED, in prime condition, small sizes—8, 9, 10 lbs. Price 14 Annas per lb J PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

FORT—GOOD ACCOMMODATION for FOUR BOARDERS. Rs. 60 per mensem. Address "A. Z.," to the Office of this Paper.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "J.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD, with a suite of comfortable Rooms for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN or a MARRIED COUPLE in a Bungalow at Byculla conveniently situated in all respects. Apply to "C," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain, in a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Quotations in Bond for Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.'s MADEIRA.

	In Bond.		
M Young Madeira ... ...Rs.	103	Per Qr.	Cask.
C M do. do. ... ... „	122	„	„
O M Old do. ... ... „	142	„	„
S Choice South-Side Madeira... ... ... „	174	„	„
O S very Choice Old South-side Madeira... „	105	„	Octave.
R „ „ and Highly-flavoured Reserved „ ... „	120	„	„
O R „ „ „ „ „ ... ... „	136	„	„
E O R „ „ „ „ Extra „ ... ... „	148	„	„
Patherinho, delicately-flavoured Pale „ „ ... „	90	„	„

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a Series of Portraits, Groups, and Views taken in connection with the Royal Tour in India and by desire of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. Price List on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The facts, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex-Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that D. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities and observing diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it is. Dysentery to be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Balmoral Boots	25s.	35s.
Button Boots		

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 0d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	8s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
128, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May. 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; that is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN JONES' ("Standard" Brand)
Old Tom, Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica, Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curaçao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.
Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Stone in the Bladder. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
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AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH APRIL 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was again very flat with a general decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d. per lb. for Spot Cotton and 1-16d. per lb. in arrivals. For the latter, the public telegrams give no quotations, but we hear from private sources that there were sellers but no buyers of Fully Good Fair Dhollera nothing below, May-June shipment Cape at 5d., of Good Fair at 4 15-16d. and of Fair at 4¾d. per lb.

The arrivals still keep large, yesterday's figures being 19,000 bales, and more important still, the American figures continue to give way daily, yesterday's quotation from New York marking a fall of ¼ cent per lb. both in Spot Cotton and futures. This can only be interpreted as indicating favourable weather for the new crop, and should this continue long enough to imbue people's minds with the idea of another large yield, it is difficult to say where prices may go to. Some such feeling is evidently spreading as a week ago, there seemed to be considerable latent strength in the market, while the telegrams now coming through are as hopeless in tone as at the worst point of depression two months ago.

The American receipts to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Four days	16,000	11,000	18,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,903,000	3,293,000	3,547,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue dull, but there is no actual change in prices, and the London General Produce Markets are also unaltered with the exception of a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Coffee.

The easier tendency in money continues, a further payment of £130,000 into the Bank of England being advised, which makes £297,000 paid in since the date of last return. French Rentes yesterday were quoted at 105⅞, an advance of ⅛.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE we have had one of the quietest days of the season, short of an actual holiday. With the present dulness in Cotton there are not many bills making, and such as are, do not come on the market, sellers holding out for lower rates. Bar Silver in London is now quoted at 53¼d. per oz, equivalent to 1s. 8¼d. per rupee, and with this in view sellers are justified in the position they assume. Rates are weaker to day, but it is more in tone than actual figures, the closing quotations being :—

Bank Bills, on demand. 1s. 8 11-16d. to ⅜ per Rupee.
Ditto, 6 months' sight 1s. 8 15-16d. „ 1-9 „
Credits, 2 months' sight 1s. 9d. „
Documents, 3 months' sight ..... 1s 9d. „

On Calcutta business is reported to have been done at par to 1-8 premium while for 60 days' sight there are buyers at no sellers at 98¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm and in very active demand, but there are no sellers of any amount and business has consequently been most limited. We still quote :—Fours Rs. 100¾, Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET is steady but with only a very small business doing. Bank scrip is unchanged. Spinning and Weaving is generally firm and unchanged, but we note a decline of Rs.5 in Dhurrumseys and Flemings and an advance to the same extent in Great Easterns. In Press Companies the only changes we notice are a decline of Rs. 25 in East Indias and Rs. 20 per share in the Mofussil Co's shares. Bombay Burman Trading Co's shares have advanced Rs. 15, being now quoted at Rs. 1,825 per share.

COTTON to-day has been very depressed. At Colaba this morning there were few buyers, and although dealers, holding as they do large stocks, were willing to accept a further decline of Rs. 2 per candy, the extent of business done was very small. Purchases are reported of Ginned Broach at Rs. 183 to Rs. 185, Mowa at Rs. 172, Wudwan at Rs. 160 to Rs. 161 and Veravul at Rs. 140 to Rs. 144 per candy half-pressed. In full-pressed Cotton we have not heard of anything being done, Omrawuttee being almost at an end while for Dholleras Bombay at the moment is cheaper than up-country. The receipts yesterday were very heavy, 15,950 bales, making 42,884 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS by steamer continue to show great firmness with an upward tendency. In the morning engagements were made at £2-3-9, but during the day consignees stopped booking at that and £25 was done for some small lots. By Cape £ 2-1-3 is the quotation for the highest class Iron vessels, £1-18-9 to £2 per less favorite ships and £1-15 for Wooden.

IN PIECE GOODS we have still but little alteration to note. There has been rather more doing in the Bazaar at slightly easier rates, but amongst importers there is no pressure to sell with Exchange looking weaker every day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value. p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
30,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Bank of Bombay New	701½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	921½	all	6 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India.	108
70,000	250	all	5	Oriental Bank	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	50 p.c*	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
500	250	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,350
300	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,050
120	150	105	...	Bro ch Mills	160
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	725
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s	Dharumsey Spinning ...	935
2,500	1,000	all	150 p.s	Fleming & W. Co.	930
1,500	1,000	all	80 ps*	Great Eastern	1,125
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	240
700	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	985
750	1,000	all	65 p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
...	...	500	...	Khandesh Spinning	800
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1070
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,025xd
3,500	1,000	all	100 ps	Manockji Petit's.....	1,180
1,050	1,000	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,180
4,000	625	all	40 ps*	Oriental.....	775
1,200	1,250	...	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	750
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sasso n S. W. Co.....	825
11?	1,000	1,000	200 p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ...	925
800	1,000	250	125 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	710
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	420 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	730
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	505
1,000	250	all	50 ps	Indian Press Co.	385
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,000	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	920
200	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	15
500	1,500	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.....	3,150
150	500	all	100	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	300
300	1,000	all	150 ps	East India Press Co.....	825
150	2,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.....	1,500
300	2,000	15	ps	Framjii Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.....	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	410
1,100	400	250	65 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	335
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Limited...	1,125
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.....	560
600	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,025
150	850	all	12 p.s.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
400	1,000	...	125 ps*	Vollart's United Press Co.	75

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,095
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Hanagon Land	575
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£50	212½	70	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
£20	103	14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	196
£20	63	7	do.	Ditto	72
£20	91½	13	do.	Ditto	82
100	1,000	...	...	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co	1,100
£10	126	15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,825
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	60
200	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
800	500	500	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	70
4,000	5	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	21
1,000	50	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co.....	400
...	250	all	40 ps	Vizagapatam Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. GLENFRUIN, 1,002 tons, Captain D. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GLENHAVEN, 1,279 tons, Captain A. Forshawe, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 7,107 bales cotton and 900 cwts linseed.

THE s. s. JAMES DRAKE, 875 tons, Captain J. W. Wilkes, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a cargo of 16,499½ cwts rapeseed and 16,046 cwts linseed.

THE SHIP SERRA MORENA, 1,265 tons, Captain L. Kennedy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland via Kurrachee, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE s. s. ODESSA, 1,445 tons, Captain A. Wald, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 100 bales cotton, 4,414½ cwts gingellyseed, 6,488 cwts linseed, and 8,350½ cwts wheat.

THE s. s. MONTE MORO, 1,156 tons, Captain W. T. Irving, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta viâ Colombo, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s DECCAN, 2,156 tons, Captain J. G. Gaby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton viâ the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following cargo :—120 bales twist, 1,435 packages piece goods, 100 boxes brandy, 23 cases boots, 22 cases umbrellas, 4,212 bars iron, 600 kegs and 500 faggots steel, 113 casks beer and porter, 292 cases copper, 42 cases geneva, 60 cases hock, 150 tons coal, 758 boxes silver, 4 cases saffron, 6 boxes specie, 94 bags cloves, 2 packages wine, 425 boxes candles, 56 cases window glass, 15 boxes salamoniac, 300 drums oil, and 6,904 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Deccan (s).....	Gaby	Southampton, May 30.
	Serra Morena	Kennedy	Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Odessa (s).....	Wald	Marseilles.
	James Drake (s)....	Wilkie	Du kirk.
	Glentrium (s)	Mitchell.....	Liverpool.

The ship Glenhaven, Forshawe, to Havre obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Zumpa, to Liverpool.
Steamer Koina, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Asia, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
21	Chyebassa (s) ..... Cossens	London, Mar 8.
	Nancy Pendleton ..Pendleton.....Cogliari, Dec 18.	

DEPARTURES.

April.			
21	Cathay (s).....	.....	.....
22	Dryad.....	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tuscany s—10 000 fire bricks, Ebrahim Abdool Currim ; 75 barrels roll sulphur, Prijbookundass Amroodass.
Zeal s—407 bundles hoop iron, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co.
Juan s—404 bundles hoop iron, Tyabally Essabally.
Arch Druid s—1, 981 bars iron, Allybhoy Tyabkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Macedonia s—10 kegs white lead, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.
Zeal s—9 Kegs hardware and 200 packages iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Timour s—32 cases claret and 5 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Tuscany s—200 casks pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—31 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co ; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia—1 bale hemp, Mahawjee Godhoo ; 40 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal.
Twilight—150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 200 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Centurian—350 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Khorassan—300 cwts coir yarn, Manjee Khuttoo ; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Zeal s—1,070 bars linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales wool, Mooljee Gokuldass.
Aldersyrae—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Northbrook—700 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chatterbhooj.
Strathleven s—1,600 bars wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 72 cwts coir yarn, Tu'ab Arbee ; 100 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 54 bales cotton, Goopchund Nowrungroy ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 22 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co ; 35 bales cotton, Madan Khetsey ; 10 bales cotton, Vurjeevlall Luckmonbhoy ; 313 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Bodicia s—750 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 148 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella.
Trentham Hall s—42 bales cotton, Hunsraj Bhugwandass ; 200 bales cotton, Bhurwanjee Chutto rbhoy.
Zampa s—2,668 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 243 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella.
Autocrat s—525 bags rape seed, Becherdass Ambaidass.
Tuscany s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Lalljee Purshotum ; 165 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 2,133 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 38 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Lilladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Blenheim s—50 bags dry ginger, Manjee Govindjee ; 50 bales hemp, Dayal Jewraj.
Autocrat s—10 cases bingila, Abdoola Hasham.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Walls Castle, 2,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Andrew—10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Wildwave—8 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Seriogapatam—1,228 bags lin-eed, Wallace and Co.
Landerdale s—2,600 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

P Pendleton—250 bales cotton, H Classon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—120 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s—259 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corsett s—1,070 bags wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 3,200 bags wheat, 500 bags ground nuts and 3,228 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—1,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—354 pieces sandalwood, S N Talatee ; 10 packages cloves, Mowjee Tricumjee ; 132 cases olibanum, Allana Munjee ; 32 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 60 bags fauna seed, Bundaily Sewjee.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
14	Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, from Sea.		
Mar.	15 Dryad, ship, Cowes, from Cardiff.		
	14 Grand Duke, ship, Ward, from Cardiff.		
	17 Mansoora E, ss, Sain, from Zeila.		
April	9 Nimble H M G boat, Selby, from Muscat.		
	9 Glide, barque, Bachelder, from Zanzibar.		
	11 Sennar, E S P, Privilegrio, from Tejoura.		
	13 Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.		
	12 Destang F G, boat, Piessenger, from Toulon.		
	13 Khiva, ss, Perrins, from Southampton.		
	13 Thibet, ss, Eastley, from Yen oo.		
	13 Kingstone, ss, Chitham, from Bombay.		
	14 Daces, ss, Child, from London.		
	14 Bredon, ss, Carpenter, from Akyab.		
	14 Caradoc, ss, Young, from Bombay.		
	14 Lone Fell gr ton, ss, Blair, from Shields.		
	14 Nubia, ss, Hall from Bombay.		
	14 Gladys, ss, Brittain, from Bassein.		
	14 India, ss, Fought, from Cardiff.		
	14 Tenzer, H M S, Wo dhouse, from Berbara.		
	15 Diaffer a, E ss, Mansoor, from Zeila.		
	15 Chanticlear, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.		
	16 Agra, s, Hall from Kurrachee.		
	16 Asia, ss, Serra, from Bombay.		
	16 Java, ss, Cotton, from London.		
	16 Punjab, H M steamer, from Zanzibar.		
	16 Futtel Curim, brig, Nacoda, from Hodeida.		
	16 Ophir, ss, Stellingwerff, from Greenock.		
	16 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.		
	17 Madras, ss, North, from Bombay.		
	17 Dunraven, ss, Care, from Bombay.		
	17 Yorkshire, ss, Langley, from Calcutta.		
	17 Siam, ss, Haselwood, from Bombay.		
	19 Medina, ss, Russell, from Jeddah.		
	19 Etores, ss, Lazarich, from Bombay.		
	19 Sumatra, ss, Lunham, from London.		

DEPARTURES.

Apr.		
13	Mansoura E, ss, Sain, to Zeila.	
13	Khiva, ss, Perrins, to Calcutta.	
13	Thibet, ss, Eastley, to Bombay.	
13	Kingstone, ss, Chitham, to Port Said F O.	
14	Daces, ss, Child, to Calcutta.	
14	Diaffer a, Carpenter, to Port Said F O.	
14	Caradoc, ss, Young, to Liverpool.	
15	Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, to Cochin.	
15	Glide, barque, Bachelder, to Boston.	
15	Nubia, ss, Hall, to London.	
15	Gladys, ss, Brittan, to Port Said F O.	
16	Asia, ss, Serra, to Genova.	
17	Ophir, ss, Stellingwerff, to Batavia.	
17	Tigre, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.	
17	Madras, ss, North, to Marseilles.	
17	Dunraven, ss, Care, to Liverpool.	

HIGH COURT.—27TH APRIL.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

SHORT CAUSES.

202-76—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonsey Mooljee vs Dyal Ruttonsey.
210-76 - Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Narrandass Purshotumdass vs Parbhudass Atmaram.
212-76—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Tricumdass Shreeram vs Madhowjee Visram and others.

LONG CAUSES.

44-74—Fletcher and Smith—Henry Gamble, vs Abdool Rahimon—Crawford and Bowery.
562-75—A Framjee—Rustomjee Dossabhoy vs Ruttonbai widow —Cragie, Lynch and Owen.
14-74—Cowasjee K—Purshotum Mooljee vs Valloo Dhamjee —Rimington H a d L.
649-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bhodoor Madon S vs Munjesh Ruthoonath and another—P Kavasjee.
46-76—Fuljee and Sayani—Hurnath Wagga vs Zeek zia Ayub and another.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GARTH.

For further directions and Costs.

583-71— oorjee and Thacurdass—Muzunbhai Dayabhai Shapvs Nassur bin Abdool—F Mooljee and Bomanjee.

LONG CAUSE.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

Before the H norable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

LONG CAUSES.

581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalljee Jadowjee and another vs. Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.—Part heard.
388 75—Lynch and Tobin—The I. and Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Shu Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cul janje and others—H Bicknell.
20 -75—In person—Cowasjee Arasseer Furdoonjee vs James Baptiy—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.

Hughes, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmeda-bad.
Bruce, Surg-Major, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, from Calcutta.

APRIL 26.

Center, Surg, Beng-l 2nd Medl Ser. from furlough, from England.
Anderson, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Eliot, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Shakespear, Captain, Bengal 5th Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Cook, Lieut, Bengal 63rd Regt, from leave, from England.
Tandy, Captain, Bombay 8th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Briggs, Surg, Bengal Army, Med Dept, on duty, from England.
Keith, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 24.

Mortimer, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, to Mhow.

APRIL 25.

McCausland, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave to Baroda.

APRIL 26.

Thomas, Lieut, Bombay 7th Regt N I, from leave, to Rajcote.
Elliot, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Mecan Meer.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, April 20.)

Surgn-Maj J J Newton, Supt of Vaccination, Punjab, is appointed officiate as Civil Surgn of Gurdaspur, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th March 1876, in succession to Surgn-Maj H Thom.

Surgn-Maj H Thom is appointed Civil Surgn of Gujranwala vice Surgn-Maj G [illegible] temporary arrangement, in succession to Surgn-Maj G [illegible] with effect from the forenoon of the 24th March 1876.

Surgn-Maj G Henderson, Civil Surgeon of Gujranwala, is appointed officiate as Civil Surgn of Rawalpindi, vice Surgn-Maj J Imrie, promoted on furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1876.

To appear in the "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 189, dated 11th Jan 1876, granting the Rev C C Fagan, Chaplain of Sialkot abstained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st Jan 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt S B Bisdon, 2nd Punjab Cavy, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for one month, or from date of departure, to proceed to Calcutta and appear before a Medical Board.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Brigade Order Punjab Frontier Force, dated 8th April 1876, making the following movements and changes at the recommendation of the Depy Surgn-Genl, Rawalpindi :—

Surgn T Kelly, 1st Punjab Regt, to proceed on 14 days' privilege leave and thence to Abbottabad and assume Office medical charge of the 5th Goorkhas during the period of Surgn Maj J Johnston's absence on furlough or until further orders.

Surgn McBride Davis, 4th Sikh Infy, to assume medical charge of the 1st Punjab Infy "in addition to his other duties" from the date of the departure of Surgn T E L Bate.

Surgn T E L Bate, to the Offg medical charge of the 4th Sikh Infy.

Surgn T Moloney, on being relieved of the medical charge of the 1st Sikh Infy by Surgn T E L Bate, to proceed to Rawalpindi and report himself for duty to the Depy Surgn-Genl at that station.

1st Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 31st March 1876, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Capt W Wells on duty with Maj Sandeman's mission to Khelat, with effect from the 29th idem.

Lt D R Cunninghame, 1st Sqdn Subn and Offg 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Capt Wylie.

Lt A M Muir, 2nd Sqdn Subn (and Offg 1st Sqdn Subn) to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, vice Lt Cuninghame.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 8th April 1876.)

At the request of Govt. it is notified, that officers who desire to place themselves under the new Furlough Regulations, promulgated in G G O 1316 of 1875, (G G O of 1875,) should forward their applications through the Adjt Genl's Office at Simla.

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1 6th Native Infantry—Lt Col R S Moseley, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 13th N I, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough of Lt Col Girdlestone, or until further orders.

27th Native Infantry—Lt Col G C Rowcroft, 2nd in Command 35th N I, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough of Col Dewar, or until further orders.

35th Native Infantry—Lt Col W R Martin, Pl Infy, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Lt Col Rowcroft, appointed to officiate as Comdt 27 h N I.

38th Native Infantry—Lt Col G A Brown, Offg Comdt 16th NI, to be Comdt, vice Bazot, deceased.

Capt J Bray, Unattached, is at his own request transferred for duty from Jullundur to the Kuwaiti depot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Cawnpore Brigade Order, dated the 6th March 1876, appointing Capt G O W Anderson, 1st Sqdn Subn 15th Bl Cavy, to officiate as Brde Maj, vice Bt Maj P L Bellamy, proceeded on preparatory leave.

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 7th April 1876, directing Surgn J L Cornet, M D, 5th N I, to take medical charge of the 4th Bl Cavy in addition to his other duties, until further orders, vice Surgn J S Gunn, M B.

13th Hussars—Regtl Order, dated the 2nd April 1876, appointing Lt R F Lan-to be Interpreter of Musketry, with effect from the 1st April 1876, vice Lt C M Peyler, transferred as a probationer to the SC.

2nd Foot—Half Battalion detachment order, dated the 15th March 1876, appointing Capt and Bt Maj C E L Bluett to act as Paymaster and Qr-Mr to the half battalion at Shahjahanpur, with effect from the 17th idem, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt D C O Spiller, ordered to join the depot companies in England.

19th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 1st April 1876, appointing Lt F H Maturin to act as Interpreter to the Regt, vice Lt T C Pearse, proceeded to join his appointment in the 3rd Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, on relief from the duties now devolving on him.

Sappers and Miners—Corps Order, dated the 24th March 1876, appointing Lt P Haslett, Royal Engrs, to be Doing Duty Officer, with effect from this date, in the room of Lt G W Barnham, Royal Engrs, who forfeits that appointment on proceeding to England on leave of absence.

Lt C Nugent, Royal Engrs is appointed Offg Doing Duty Officer, in the room of Lt J Hare, Royal Engrs, Doing Duty Officer on field service, in place of Lt P Haslett, Royal Engrs, appointed permanent Doing Duty Office r.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 21st March 1876, making the following appointments consequent on the departure on non-medical leave of Lt and Adjt Burga of Rawalpindi, vice Surgn Maj J Imrie, proceeded on furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1876 :—

To be Squadron Officer, dated 8th April 1876, vice Lt E B J Vaughan, appointed a probationer for the B I S C, no qualified officer being available.

26th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 8th April 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the retirement from the service of Lt C M Long-more, (2nd in Command,) Offg Comdt :—

Maj M G Smith, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Capt A Fitzgerald, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt A B Hepburn, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 1 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Turkish Arabia	Apr. 26 ...	11 A.M. ...	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf viâ Kurrachee.	28 ...	11 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	May 2 ...	3 P.M.	No after packet
Australia	Apr. 29 ...	5 P.M. ...	packet
Mauritius and Reunion	May 8 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Aden, &c	„ 8 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday	May 1	.....	May 29
„	May 15	„	„ 12

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY VIA ADEN.

Monday	May 8	Friday	June 2
„	„	„	„ 30

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ERSKINE—April 22nd, at Poorundhur, the wife of Captain Erskine, Poona Horse, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CARBERY—April 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Richard Carbery, of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

GRIME—CALEBOW—April 18th, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, near Agra, by the Rev. J. Erhardt, C. M. S., the Rev. C. T. M. Grime, C. M. S., to Marie Sophie, eldest daughter of Charles L. A. Calebow, Esq., Stettin, Germany.

MURRAY—FRASER—April 20th, at St. Paul's Church, Landour, by the Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. D. F. Williams, Chaplain, John Ross Murray, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major, A. M. S., of Fern Hill, Mussoorie, second daughter of Archibald Henry Fraser, Surgeon-Major, A. M. D.

DEATHS.

DIXON—April 16th, at Dinapore, Dixon Julia Ann, relict of the late Dixon, of Patna, Indigo Planter, aged 73 years.

WATTERS—April 4th, at Prome, of cholera, George Augustus Watters, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests, and second son of Patrick Watters, Esq., of Kilkenny.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

THE debate in the House of Lords on the Titles Bill is another indication to Her Majesty, if she will deign to accept it, of the unpopularity of the new title which she seeks to assume. No circumstance has occurred for many years which has stirred the feelings of the British public more deeply than this new title and Mr. Disraeli's peculiar advocacy of it. The newspapers almost unanimously condemn it ; the journals of amusement are filled with what Mr. Disraeli would probably call "flouts, and gibes and jeers" against it ; public meetings have been held against it ; and when the other day, even before the Titles Bill had passed, a sycophantic Lord Mayor chose to propose the toast "The Empress" instead of the old familiar toast of "The Queen," there was a burst of indignation which he is not likely to forget soon. But perhaps the most serious phase the matter has yet taken is the motion which Mr. Fawcett has now decided to bring forward in the House of Commons, seeking to censure Mr. Disraeli for advising Her Majesty to assume the new title. In the discussions hitherto upon the Titles Bill it was endeavoured by the Opposition to make the question as little a party matter as possible, and probably if it had not been for the blundering way Mr. Disraeli conducted his obnoxious case no divisions would have taken place. But now the country is so thoroughly exasperated at the man whom *Punch* does not hesitate to call a trickster that it is more than probable Mr. Fawc

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LORD LYTTON.

SIMLA, 26TH APRIL.

Lord Lytton arrived by tonga to-day soon after 12½ o'clock, accompanied by his Military Secretary and the Deputy Commissioner.

Colonel Burne arrived immediately after.

The Simla Volunteers turned out on the occasion.

PURCHASE OF THE KUMAON IRON MINES.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH APRIL.

The Government of the N. W. Provinces have purchased the Kamaon iron works at Kaladoonghee, near Nynee Tal.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE OF NUSSEERABAD.

Captain Lassalle is to be Cantonment Magistrate at Nusseerabad, the appointment being vacant in consequence of the death of Major Shuttleworth.

THE COMMEMORATION SLAB AT DELHI.

The Delhi Stone Slab, in commemoration of the blowing up of the Kashmir Gate, Delhi, is being erected by order of Lord Napier of Magdala. On the inscription the plan of action is described, and it contains the names of the officers and men concerned who were killed or wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD LYTTON.

SIMLA, 26TH APRIL.

Lord Lytton attended by his Staff arrived at 12-30 P. M. to-day under the usual salute. A guard of honour received His Excellency at Peterhoff; it consisted of a company of Ghoorkas and the Simla Volunteers.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL.

On Mr. Disraeli declining, in the House of Commons last night, to afford Mr. Fawcett facilities for discussing his motion on the Royal Titles Bill, Mr. Fawcett announced a resolution censuring the advice given by the Premier to Her Majesty the Queen to assume the title of Empress of India.

MR. FAWCETT'S MOTION.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, EVENING.

In the House of Commons this evening on Mr. Disraeli again refusing to afford Mr. Fawcett the facilities he seeks, the latter leaves his resolution on the notice paper.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

Her Majesty's Troopship Crocodile has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

CORRECTION.

Note.—The British Ambassador to Rome is Sir Augustus Paget, not Lord Alfred Paget, as announced in the telegram of the 22nd instant.

ARMY CHANGES.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

Major General the Rt. Hon. Sir Percy E. Herbert, K.C.B., has been gazetted Colonel of the 74th Regiment. General George Wynne, R. E., and General Henry Blois Turner, R. E., have been gazetted Colonels commandant in the Royal Engineers.

RIOTS IN BARBADOES.

Reports have been received announcing riots among the negros in the Barbadoes.

RESIGNATION OF HERR DELBRUCK.

BERLIN, 26TH APRIL.

Herr Delbruck has resigned his appointment as Minister of State in consequence of his opposing Count Bismark's scheme to transfer the German Railways to the Empire.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25TH APRIL.

The Foreign Ministers of all the Great Powers have advised the Porte to abstain from taking action against Montenegro, and have promised to unite in their efforts to pacify that province. The Porte has accepted these promises, but in the meantime continues to make military preparations.

THE GREAT POWERS AND THE PORTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25TH APRIL.

Official Gazette, in confirming the news ...ntinople relative to the advice of the ...ers to the Turkish Government, ...e Great Powers are firmly un... ...ing a pacifying tone in regard ...estion.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL.

...ket to-day closed dull

...day closed very dull.

..... 4 9/16d.

... Market has been dull.

..... 6 6.

.... 7.7½

..... 0-10½.

England.. £130,000.

.....53¼d.

...e 1872 .. 105½

...N BUDGET.

...MONS—APRIL 7.

...ked the Under-Secretary o... ...how soon after the Easter ...make his financial statement ...he revenues of India.

...Hamilton replied that so lo... ...year ended on the 31st of March ...sible to make up the Indian ... the 10th of March, and the India ...receive them until April. They ...ave to be considered by the Secre... ...before he framed his policy for ...explanation of which a statement ...the House. Therefore under the pre... ...it was not possible to introduce the ...get before the first week in June.

AMONGST the last batch of Parliamentary papers issued is a correspondence respecting the attack on the Indian expedition to Western China.

A NEW rule in the Telegraph Departmen... says: "To provide for cases of extraordinary emergency, a message can be sent from any telegraph station during the hours of closure, specified in Rules 2 and 3, on payment of four times the ordinary rate."

THE following versicle, which appears in *Punch*, is too good to be withheld from the public:—

Punch to B. D.

Is Seventy-Six be dispensatrix
Of the title *Imperatrix*,
Is not the title like to stick, Sir,
Of "BENJAMIN, *Imperatrickster*"?

MR. MCBEAN, who has published a pamphlet on "England, Palestine, Egypt and India, connected by railway," proposes to join England with Constantinople and so by Antioch, Bagdad, Bushire, Beloochistan to Kurrachee. The cost is estimated at 61 millions sterling, and the new railway will bring London within 8 days of Bombay.

THE great robbery of jewellery at Hatton Garden, when diamonds and jewellery valued at about £25,000 were stolen, the property of Messrs. Williams and Son, has compelled the firm to call their creditors together who have agreed to accept a composition of 6s. in the pound, together with such of the stolen property as may be recovered. Up to the time the mail left no trace whatever of the stolen property had been discovered.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following paraphrase of an epigram which has been current during the discussions on the Royal Titles Bill. Those familiar with the peculiar metre in which the lines are composed will recognize its remarkable appropriateness to the description of more than one of the recent movements of her Majesty's Government:—

Ducem crearat Benjaminus. Exempli
Ducem creat Gladstonus simulus tanti.
At ille si crearit Imperatricem,
Gladstone, noli vincler, crea Papam.

THE following telegram from Washington, April 6, is published in the English papers:—"General Schenck attended again to-day before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, and was asked whether, if the members of the Committee reported that he honestly, and in good faith, acquired an interest in the Emma Mine, irrespective of the fraud committed by others, he would still desire a fuller investigation. He replied that he desired such an investigation for others as well as himself. He was neither a dupe nor a rascal. He made the investment to better his condition. The mine was still enormously valuable, and its failure was owing to the mismanagement of the company in London."

IN the year 1875 duty was paid on 30,106,107 gallons of home-made spirits for consumption as beverage in the United Kingdom, being 230,706 gallons more than in the preceding year—a comparatively small increase. The quantity retained for consumption in England was 16,742,768 gallons, an increase of 79,966 gallons; in Scotland, 6,872,470 gallons, a decrease of 141,111 gallons; in Ireland, 6,490,869 gallons, an increase of 291,851 gallons. In the same year duty was paid on 11,732,650 proof gallons of foreign spirits imported and entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, being as much as 1,147,438 gallons more than in the preceding year; the increase was chiefly in spirits other than rum and brandy.

THE Russian Government has (a Berlin telegram says) once more taken up the subject of an international understanding on the usages of war, on the ground of the replies returned to its former proposal by the Powers represented at the Brussels Conference and of opinions given by eminent lawyers. It is stated that the delay in the prosecution of the matter is attributable only to the troubles which have occurred in the East. Prince Gortchakoff and MM. Jomini and Milintine, the Minister of War, are now jointly considering the subject, intending to modify the declaration of Brussels so as to meet as far as possible the various wishes expressed by different Governments. It is still proposed to convoke a second conference to conclude the labours of the first.

IN the matter of the appointment of Mr. Ward in place of Mr. Geddes to the office of Judicial Commissioner of Assam, a diversion of the rules of precedence or of figurative etiquette thereto was said to have been perpetrated in obedience to the wishes of Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, but the *Englishman* who spread the report, now writes as follows:—"We have, however, since ascertained, on the best authority, that our informant had been misled, and that Mr. Louis Jackson had no voice whatever in the appointment of Mr. Ward and made no such representation on the subject as that imputed to him. We therefore unreservedly, and as a matter of duty to ourselves and the public, as well as to Mr. Justice Jackson, withdraw the statement in question, together with the imputation of blame which we based upon it; and express our great regret to Mr. Jackson that any misconception should have led us to make the one or the other."

ON Saturday evening His Excellency the Viceroy and suite left Calcutta *en route* to Simla. Before 9 P.M., a number of official and non-official gentlemen, both European and native, had assembled at Government House to bid His Lordship good-bye; and, when Lord Lytton came out, a few minutes after nine, he was engaged, the *Englishman* tells us, for over a quarter of an hour shaking hands with those present. The Viceregal party then left Government House, where a company of European Infantry, with band and colors, formed a guard of honor, and, proceeding along Hastings Street, drove on to the Strand Road, and then westward across the Hughli Bridge. The road was lined with native policemen, under Mr. Superintendent Reid, and order was maintained throughout, although at the entrance to the Bridge there was a large crowd assembled to witness his Lordship's departure. At the Howrah station a guard of honor, composed of Native Infantry, presented arms, and his Lordship was met on the platform by the usual Government officials. His Excellency left Howrah by special train before 10 o'clock.

THE following notice in reference to leave and allowances is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

With reference to Rule XXXIII. of the Furlough Rules published with the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 171, dated the 25th February 1874, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that furlough in India may be allowed under Chapter I of those Rules to a Military Officer in civil employ, who is entitled to furlough out of India, under the same chapter, by the Government to which he is subordinate, and that such an officer is further entitled to subsidiary leave and privilege leave under the Rules in the Civil Leave Code. If he is a Commissioned Officer, he is also entitled under the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1709, dated 11th March 1875, to examination leave under the Rules in the Civil Leave Code. A Military Officer is under no circumstances entitled to any leave under the Civil Leave Code, excepting subsidiary leave, privilege leave and examination leave.

When furlough in India is granted to a Military Officer in civil employ by the Government to which the officer is subordinate, a copy of the order granting the furlough should be sent to the Military Department.

The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 1, under Section 24 of the Acting Allowance Code:—

A Regimental Medical Officer appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of a Station without relinquishing his regimental duties is entitled to an acting allowance of one hundred rupees a month. With this exception, the allowances for additional charge of an appointment of the kind described in Section 12 are regulated by Military Rules and not by this Code.

THE department of ... revenue, agriculture and commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending 20th April 1876, that there has been but little rain in the Madras Presidency since last report. Light showers have fallen in parts of Kistna, Tanjore and Malabar. Heavy rain is much needed in Tanjore and Madura, where the water-supply is scanty. Cholera has been severe in Kurnool and Malabar. Cholera is also prevalent in parts of Mysore. There has been no rain in Bombay. Cholera continues in Kattywar, Guzerat and parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. Timely rain is reported from most districts in Bengal, and the preparation of the land for sowing is being briskly proceeded with. Cholera is still prevalent. Heavy rain has fallen in Sylhet, and there have been showers in Gauháti, but more rain is generally required in Upper Assam. There has been some rain in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab. The harvest prospects are fair and the public health is good. There has been no rain in the Central Provinces or Central India. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* harvest has been nearly completed and the outturn has been good. There is still some cholera in Hoshungabad, Betul and Chánda.

ON the principle of submitting to the inevitable, we shall not, says the *Friend of India*, repeat again at this time the objections we have repeatedly insisted on against the Bombay Revenue Bill. It has passed through all its stages in India in spite of public opinion and the weightiest arguments enforced with the greatest earnestness, and we have not much hope that any agitation will extract a veto from the Secretary of State. The *Pioneer*, as in duty bound, publishes a characteristic defence of the measure which in the eyes of most enlightened readers will add emphasis to its condemnation. "Nearly every newspaper in the country has had a fling at it," says our sneering contemporary, "and the legal profession in Bombay, from the Chief Justice to the native pleaders, have expended a good deal of energy in abusing it, but Mr. Hope and Mr. Hobhouse have thoroughly sifted their arguments, without finding in them any reason for the withdrawal of the Bill." This is so far true. Nearly every newspaper in the country, the legal profession in Bombay from the Chief Justice downwards, and, our contemporary might have added, the Bombay Government, have opposed the measure and Messrs. Hope and Hobhouse have refused to see any force or reason in all this opposition. Is it their wisdom, or what is it, that is so sublime? asks the *Friend*.

THE *Englishman* makes the following reply to, the Calcutta *Statesman*, who thinks that the Berars should be given to the Nizam:—"According to a contemporary, the proper way to rule the country in the fear of God' is to conciliate the Princes of India by handing over to native rule all the territory we ever acquired by doubtful means; and we are asked to make a beginning by restoring the Berars to the Nizam. But whatever may be said about the strict morality of the proceedings which have given us the Empire of India, it seems to us that, at this late hour of the day, we owe a duty to the people as well as to the princes of India; and if the retention of the Berars be in some degree unfair to the Nizam, the handing over to the Mahomedan Government of Haidarabad of multitudes of British subjects would be an injustice of the grossest kind. For generations the cultivators of the Berars have looked upon themselves as British subjects, and landed property in the Berars has attained its present value under the protection of British law and justice. We are asked by a professed philanthropist to rob the cultivators of all their rights and privileges under our law, and the land of most of its value, by making the Berars over to a native Government. Sir Salar Jung is an enlightened Minister, but he cannot make black white, nor prevent the Haidarabad cultivators from being oppressed by their Mahomedan rulers. When the Haidarabad ryot is placed on the same footing as his brother in the Berars, it will be time to think of a transfer of territory, but not till then."

THERE was once a gentleman who used to argue that the soul is seated in the pineal gland; and that there are special regions of consciousness in the brain, different parts of which have different functions, is a doctrine now establishing itself on what may be considered sufficient authority. Further investigation in this direction may avail to show what should be the remedy for an attonic or hypertrophied ideality or other function. Meanwhile we have the assurance of Mr. Frank Buckland, who has lately passed a brilliant examination on the *Ostrea edulis* before a House of Commons committee, that "brain power in those engaged in business and literary pursuits was greatly strengthened by phosphorous conveyed in the form of oysters." This assurance, although weighted with the statement that oyster-meat costs 9s. 4d. per pound, cannot fail to be of immense value to all those—not so large a class—who have need of their brains. Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, Newdegate prize poem men, common jurymen, and the holders of foreign bonds, will now, no doubt, eat, who never ate before; and City men, with whom, for their easy digestion, oysters are a favourite food, will eat the more. We cannot understand why "those engaged in business" should take precedence, in the repair of brain waste of those engaged in literary pursuits, but can easily believe in the possibility of the proposal—a direct corollary to Mr. Buckland's assurance—that, as we have compulsory nurture of the mind, so we must have compulsory nurture of the brain. We wonder (says *Iron*) how much more luminous some of our most brilliant writers would have been had they but been to a proper supply of phosphate of iron and osmazome.

THE state of siege has at last been raised in France. The bill for that purpose was adopted by the Senate on the 3rd April without debate, and on 5th the law was promulgated in the *Official Journal*. The other principal incident of the week is the election of M. Gambetta by the Budget Committee as its president. This election is said to be regarded as a defeat for the Left Centre, which had put M. Bardoux forward for the post. M. Gambetta's friends say it is a revenge for the recent refusal of the Left Centre to agree to the plan of forming a single Republican party. They, moreover, express satisfaction at M. Gambetta's appointment, on the ground that it will bring him into direct relations with the President of the Republic, and they add that M. Gambetta will dissipate all the prejudices entertained against him when he has an opportunity of conversing with the Marshal. In acknowledging his appointment on Tuesday, M. Gambetta said:—"We possess a Government which affords every security for legitimate interests and a wise, well-ordered, and progressive Republic. Having issued now from the militant period, and being no longer encumbered with problems of pure politics, we must devote our attention to the development of moral and material interests, without which the Republic would not respond to the exigencies of the country. We must study the details of our financial system without illusion or precipitancy, animated solely by ideas of economy and wise and mature reforms. We shall take care to leave nothing to hazard, being persuaded that in these matters one must not act in advance of time or public opinion."

THE *Indian Daily News* refers to the departure from Calcutta of Dr. Norman Chevers, a man, our contemporary adds, of large ability, broad ken, and the most catholic and philanthropic views of the duties, and nobility, of his profession. The high tone of his nature is abundantly visible in the precepts inculcated in his admirable annual addresses to the medical students of the college of which he was for many years the respected principal. Better, healthier, more manly and kind advice was never given to medical, or other, students. To such a mind professional tricks and quackary were an abomination, nor did he hesitate to condemn the spirit of conservatism by which a combination of leading practitioners is enabled to shut out, and kill the prospects, of their youngor and sometimes more talented brethren. That he was, in some restricted sense, an unappointed man, is, we fear, but too true; common fate of those who work quietly and true; common fate of the chief that recognition conscientiously on in the beaten tracks of ... in every must come. Pushing men, his inferiors in ... more respect, found interest and private friends ... powerful than the highest professional claims, and Dr. Chevers, scorning those roads to advancement, remained at the post he has now resigned, with the service to which he belonged. These things may have wounded, but were unable to shake, the modest self-respect and dignified urbanity of the man. The nature was happily too big to be soured by the neglect of men, or to reach to success by stooping to it. Of the good, hard, substantial work done by Dr. Norman Chevers for Calcutta it would be impossible to speak too highly, nor shall we say more about it, lest some enemy in disguise should propose to erect a statue to his memory! A republication of Dr. Chevers's addresses to the college students would, we are inclined to think, prove no unworthy monument of his worth.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, April 2, on board the Congo, belonging to the British and African Steam Navigation Company, and was met on the tender in the Mersey by Mr J. A. Tinne, representing the Royal Geographical Society, and at the landing stage by Mr. Alderman Livingstone, who conducted him to the Town-hall, where he was received by the mayor and a few of the public men of the town. Lieutenant Cameron was attended by an intelligent African boy, who had shared his travels. His health had improved during the voyage, but he was still suffering from the fatigue and exposure to which his travels had subjected him. A considerable number of persons assembled at the landing-stage to witness the arrival of the traveller, who was very heartily cheered. On Monday he was presented with an address from the municipal authorities of Liverpool, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Mayor and Mayoress. In reply to the toast of his health, Lieutenant Cameron said, that during his long journeyings in Africa he had been sustained by the belief that the English public would not desert him, and he had found that this was true. He stated that his discoveries had led him to the conclusion that there exists in the centre of Africa a system of water communication which, by the addition of a canal thirty miles long, would be complete from the Congo to Zanzibar. He believed that boundless stores of wealth—agricultural and mineral—could be thus developed, and when other parts of the world were worked out, that we might look to Africa for new granaries, new coal mines, and new materials for manufactures. Lieutenant Cameron afterwards went to the Exchange news room, where he was loudly cheered. On Tuesday, Lieutenant Cameron arrived at Shoreham, Kent, of which parish his father (the Rev. J. H. L. Cameron, M.A.) has been vicar for many years. A large number of the parishioners assembled at the railway station to meet Lieutenant Cameron, and an address was presented to him on his alighting from the train. The party then, headed by the band, went to the parish church, where a thanksgiving service was held. It is stated that the Government are likely to relieve the Geographical Society of a very large part of the cost of Lieutenant Cameron's expedition across the African Continent. He has received an invitation from the King of the Belgians; and the Queen has also expressed a desire to see him and to hear from his own lips the record of his travels.

THE writer of The Week in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* says:—"The downward filtration of the benefits of the Prince of Wales' visit to India has already commenced in the Native States. That old screw Holkar—I hope the epithet is not libellous—whose reception of his Royal Highness was conspicuous above that of all the other Native Chiefs for its parsimony, has hit upon a clever device for transferring the expense incurred on the occasion to other people's shoulders, without incurring any of the odium of the transaction. He has determined, it is said, to advance all his servants six months' pay, deducting ten per cent. interest from the amount for the accommodation. This is really a very clever mode of taxing the public service; and it is so distinctly un-Asiatic in its character that His Highness deserves immense credit for the idea. I am by no means so disposed to scoff at the pretence of liberality involved in it as one of your contemporaries. If discount in Central India were at two per cent., and economy were the characteristic of the servants of Native Chiefs, the ostensible boon would no doubt involve serious real hardship; but, with money at twenty-five per cent., and most of the recipients in debt, the boon may be a very real one. Many a subaltern or young civilian, not to speak of the uncovenanted service, and the numerous herd of inferior servants of the state, who are in the habit of borrowing at one anna per rupee per mensem, would, I fancy, be subject to gladif our own Government would do likewise. Compared, too, with the course which, I hear, has been adopted by the Maharaja of Kashmir, Holkar's liberality may be fairly considered as profuse in the extreme. The ruler of the Happy Valley, instead of advancing his servants six months' pay at a favourable rate of interest, and thus enabling them to marry, or be given in marriage, without the aid of the banniah, if not to pay off old scores altogether, has, it is said, determined to mulct them, one and all, of three months' pay, which probably means that the tillers of the Happy Valley will, in their turn, be mulcted of, at least, six months' income. After all, it is but proper that the greatest possible number of Her Majesty's Indian subjects should have an opportunity of displaying their loyalty to the Prince of Wales in a practical manner; and the opportunity could not well be brought to their doors in a more effectual way than by calling on them to pay the piper. One of the Maharaja of Kashmir's servants, a European, has, I hear, with the ingratitude characteristic of his race, appealed against his master's decision to the British Government, which, in all probability, will decline to interfere in a case of breach of private contract in the dominions of a feudatory."

THE special correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows about the Prince's tour in India:—The general scheme tended to render the Prince's tour in India a visit to English stations in India, and an inspection of the European residents therein. Deputation with address, reply, fireworks, illuminations on arrival and departure (of which the finest display was that of the Rock at Trichinopoly), levée of Europeans, levée of Indians, reception of Chiefs, return visits, dinner, ball, native entertainment—these came one after the other with saddening precision, as like each other as the inscriptions on the triumphal arches, which rarely went beyond the conventional "Welcome" and "God bless the Prince of Wales." Nevertheless, great expense, trouble, and anxiety were undergone on each occasion and at every station, and it was probably not in the nature of things that there could have been any variety in the mode of receiving and entertaining the Prince. On his part nothing was neglected. This is not by way of eulogy—it is fact. But was it to be wondered at if, after 12 weeks of such a career under an Indian sun, there was a desire to utter "a wild shriek of liberty" when the order came to "pack away all uniform and to take nothing but shooting clothes," and when the Prince fairly turned his face towards the Himalayas and entered his shooting camp? The three weeks of sport and relaxation which followed were certainly well deserved; but the Prince, no doubt, would willingly have sacrificed them to a visit to the frontier had it seemed good to the authorities that he should visit Peshawur, and had there remained anything more for him to do. Except Holkar, whose reception of the Prince at Indore was fixed for the first week in March, and the Nizam every Prince in India had been seen. As to the Nizam, I may say that those gentlemen who went to Hyderabad, including the Duke of Sutherland, are quite convinced that the statements respecting his health were perfectly true. There is scarcely any Native Chief who is without "a grievance." Yet no Native Prince or Minister has ever for a moment thought of engaging the Prince of Wales's interest or sympathy in his cause. The delicacy is the greater because there is not one [illegible] who does not think the Prince could do [illegible] But really there would not [illegible] if he did, for the Political all that he would [illegible] "Maharajah! I cannot be much use in [illegible] to the Prince. Your Officers would say simply that they are not prepared to interpret your words as all along, when Highness must be aware that [illegible] impressed on the per." The Prince of Wales has [illegible] has met. the ever he has had occasion, im[illegible] of learning young Native Princes whom he [illegible] to be relied advantages, if not the necessity, [illegible] developing English, and if their promises are [illegible] Courts on he will have done more towards de[illegible]e the spread of our language in Indian [illegible]eak-than all our Colleges. There will be some [illegible]ips advantage in the event of Native Princes [illegible]no ing for themselves instead of through the [illegible] of their political nurses. When I wrote that [illegible] Native Prince had thought of speaking to the Prince of Wales about a grievance, I had forgotten that one of them came and consulted the Resident respecting the propriety of mentioning a question in dispute between himself and the Government to his guest, but he abandoned the idea at once when he was told that it would embarrass the Prince. There will be a great influx of Indian Princes to England if the early visits be successful, and enlightened Hindoos are very much gratified by the prospect. The great caste objection has nothing in it more than the payment of a sum of money to the Brahmins on the return of the wandering Hindoo to his own country.

GREAT FIRE IN AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 25TH APRIL.

A LARGE fire broke out in this city in Mandvee-pole at 11 o'clock P.M. yesterday, and was extinguished this morning at 7 o'clock. Some sixteen or seventeen houses were burnt down, and the loss sustained by the owners is estimated at rupees two lakhs. Some Government securities have been destroyed.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could any of your correspondents inform me which is the best book on Indian gardening for this side of India, for flowers, vegetables and fruit?—Yours, &c.

GARDEN.

Khamgaum, 25th April.

BOMBAY.

BANDORA.—The Rev. John Baptista DeSouza, lately co-adjutor at Poona, has arrived and taken up a similar appointment at St. Andrew's Church at Bandora.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 25th April, was 49 feet and 6-tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 49 feet and 3-tenths.

THE steamship Monte Moro, Captain Irving, which arrived from Calcutta on Tuesday, reports having passed a ship showing J.P.B.Q., the Electra, in lat. 15° 26 N., long 73° 10 E. on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.—The Honorary Secretary Strangers' Friend Society acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of Rs. 106-4, contribution from "Anonymous" to the Strangers' Home.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The third lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the session of 1875-76 will be delivered at the rooms of the institute this evening at 8-30, by Mr. Wm. Trant on "Words." The lecture is open to the public.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a cart-driver, named Gopall Rama, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly torturing his bullock. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5.

GAMBLERS.—Daltoo Bunker and five others, of the Halsoore caste, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Rampursad, a jemadar of police of the E. Division, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being found gaming with cards and money on the night previous in Bungywadda at Camateepoora. They were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 4 each.

CHINA LOTTERY-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, three Chinamen, named Assee, Tensing and Jook, lottery-house keepers on the Erskine Road, were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Brewin, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with keeping lottery-houses in contravention of Government resolution prohibiting the same. Upon the evidence adduced they were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50 each.

THE ANCIENT MINSTRELS OF KATTYWAR.—The *Indu Prakash* in its last issue says:—"Bhats and Charans are the historiographers of native sovereigns, and in this side of India they are chiefly found in Kattywar and Kutch. Their collections of stories and anecdotes of the most renowned of Rajput Princes interspersed with songs and alliterations are romantic and interesting. A Charan named Dosa Pitha, from Kattywar, at present on a visit to Bombay, gave a recitation of this kind to a small party at Dr. Atmaram Pandurang's house Sunday before last, and the performance so delighted the audience that similar ones are being held at the houses of other gentlemen. The *Native Opinion* suggests these collections should be printed and published, a committee being formed in Bombay for the purpose. The sugestion is a good one and should be adopted, but we should think a committee formed at Rajkote can more easily make the collections which the Bombay committee should undertake to print and circulate. Our Gujarathi friends ought naturally to feel most interested, but we have no doubt the work will ultimately be found interesting by all classes, native and European."

A TRAMWAY CASE.—On Tuesday last, at the Fort Police Court, Ramchunder Tatoojee, a tramway conductor, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust on the 19th instant 3 annas, the property of the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited. Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, solicitors) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Morojee Cassinath for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution at first went to show that the defendant had allowed three passengers to travel from Byculla to Pydownee free of charge, and thereby he had defrauded the company, but when the passenger Oosman Jumal was examined for the prosecution, he stated that he travelled on the day in question by the tram-car in company with his brothers, named Jumal Oosman and another named Gunnoo Ragoo. When at Pydownee the carstopped and they got out The tickets were demanded by an inspector named Jairam; when they stated to him that they had destroyed them. Oosman Jumal, on being further examined for the prosecution, stated that he had been tutored by the inspector Jairam to state that the conductor had allowed them to travel free of charge, and that Jairam induced him to say so before the sahib of the Tramway Company by holding forth a present of Rs. 5 and a new turban if he would carry out this charge against the conductor, who also at that time gave him a bottle of lemonade. On witness being taken to Colaba on the following day before the tramway sahib, he said as Jairam had tutored him, but on arriving at the Police Court his conscience would not allow him to speak an untruth to have an innocent man punished. The evidence of another passenger by that car was examined, who said that he had paid his fare by the tramway car to the defendant. The Magistrate at this stage said that it was a suspicious case and could not convict the prisoner on such evidence, and ordered the discharge of the prisoner at once.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Louis Phillips and Nicholas Roderick, seamen, were yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the Britishship Bredalbane of which they are articled seamen. The defendants were two of the eight men of the same ship who were ordered on board their ship on the day previous by the same Magistrate after concluding a case against them for refusing duty on the high seas. The two prisoners, it appears, on being taken on board their vessel, were asked to turn to duty. Phillips at once turned round and made use of most threatening and abusive language towards the master of the ship, Captain Cowley; and the other man Roderick committed himself in the same manner towards the captain, declaring that he would cut the captain's throat if he could get a chance. Consequently the captain gave over charge of these men to the same European police officer who took them on board, hence the charge. His Worship, upon the evidence adduced which was to the above effect, adjudged both the prisoners guilty of insubordination and sentenced them each to eight weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Thomas Smith, the cook of the steamship Tuscany, was also charged, yesterday, before the same Magistrate, with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board his ship, the Tuscany, of which he is an articled seaman. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, but in his defence stated that he was always at variance with the steward of the ship, who was his immediate superior officer, and it was impossible for him to comply with that officer's orders who desired him at one time to make a good lob-scouce (a sea dish) out of a match-block. The prisoner further urged to be discharged from the ship. His Worship, in disposing of the case, ordered the prisoner to be sent to the House of Correction and to be kept there with hard labour until the ship was ready for sea and then to be sent on board.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Abbotts Smith, Esq., M. D., M.R.C.P., late Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Fin-bury Dispensary; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Senior Physician to the City Dispensary, and Senior Physician to the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c., writes on the 25th of October, 1875: "It not unfrequently happens that after a prolonged use, with their freshness of taste, and therefore much pleasure in taking that the most extended experience of the use of Moller's Cod Liver Oil some of their force, and the full course of time opinions become modified. I have, therefore, much pleasure in stating that the opinion I originally formed as to their unpalatableness, and that it is somewhat objectionable as a remedial agent in the treatment of consumption, and many other affections accompanied by debility [illegible] by all chemists in capsuled half-pint, and quently, a large number of cases, is only served to confirm the [illegible] and wasting. London Depot, 521 Oxford-street, W. C. Pint Bottles. Lo...

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Tuesday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J Hospital, 7 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 2 under treatment no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 11 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Moody Bay 3, Arthur Road 7, and at Camateepoora 3 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 12, of whom 8 were Hindoos, 3 Mahomedans and 1 European. Those deaths occurred in the following localities:—Mandvie, 1; Chuckla, 1; Oomercarry, 4; Dhongree, 2; Dhobie Talao, 1; Coombarwadda, 1; Mahaluxmee, 1; and Fort, 1.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWELFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 26TH APRIL.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

ANOTHER OFFSHOOT OF THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

ABETMENT OF FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

THE trial of Doolub Shamjee on a charge of abetting the fabrication of false evidence committed by Doongursey Narayen, Abdool Lutiff Cummoo, and others, was resumed before his Lordship, and the same common jury. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. B. M. Wagle for the prisoner.

Dinsha Dadabhoy said that, in the latter part of 1871-72, he lived in a room in the same house as Doongursey Narayen, with whom he became acquainted through his kept mistress named Javer. Witness was present when the boy Abdoola was brought to the house and heard the conversation (already detailed by other witnesses) between Abdool Lutiff Cummoo, Doongursey Narayen, and others as to getting the prosecutor into trouble by accusing him of branding his step-brother Abdoola. Witness also heard the conversation which took place at another meeting of the conspirators, at which the prisoner was also present. Abdool Lutiff said that, as the branding case had failed, Doongursey should concoct another plot to implicate the prosecutor and get him transported for five or seven years. Doongursey said it was no great matter to do it if Abdool Lutiff spent money. At that interview, in answer to Doongursey, the prisoner refused to allow himself to be stabbed, but said he was willing to stab another as often as he was desired to do. Doongursey had at that period no other business than that of fraud and making false charges.

Ludha Nathoo, a contractor, said he had conversations with prisoner after the stabbing business at Ahmedabad was over, at which prisoner narrated to him how he went to Ahmedabad with Coorjee Jaitha and others, how he took Coorjee with a bag of money to the banks of the Saburmuttee river, how Coorjee was intoxicated, and then stabbed twice, once on his chest and another time on his back. It was arranged that Coorjee was to raise an alarm after prisoner and his companions have had sufficient time to return to the town of Ahmedabad.

Nothing important was elicited on the evidence of another witness named Ibrahim Curr umsey.

Hurry Bhanjee, a merchant was next examined as to the insolvency of the Cummoos and the determined opposition offered by the prosecutor to their passing through the Court.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson put in the proceedings in the former criminal trials and other documents, and closed the case for the prosecution. He tendered the proceedings in the civil suit heard before Mr. Justice Bayley; but his Lordship decided they were not admissible, as the common object of the conspirators was not continued after the conviction in the criminal trial of July 1872.

Mr. B. M. Wagle then addressed the jury at considerable length on the case for the prosecution, which, he said, was divided into three stages:—1, the insolvency business; 2, the branding case; and 3, the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case. The learned counsel dwelt upon the improbabilities of the case in general, and upon the contradictions, inconsistencies, and discrepancies in the evidence of particular witnesses.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the Court adjourned until to-day. The jury were allowed to separate with the usual warning not to communicate with anybody on the subject of the trial.

COCA.

(*Ceylon Times.*)

CURRENCY has been somewhat widely given to at statement that Mr. Weston, when walking long distances, chews coca, that dried leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca* a weed indigenous to Bolivia, and reference has been made to the testimony given by Sir Robert Christison, in his address to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh last year, to the sustaining property of the leaf. Sir Robert ascended Ben Voirlich and was much fatigued when he reached the summit, but after chewing a portion of the coca leaf he found himself able to make the descent with juvenile elasticity and vigour, forgetful of his seventy years. Some further information as to the power of this plant will be interesting. Coca is a "waste preventer," and enable a person who takes it to sustain prolonged exertion Like many other drugs, however, its use would seem to be not altogether beneficial. It is chewed by the natives of South America mixed with quicklime, as the leaf of the betel nut is chewed in the East Indies. Poppig, in his "Reise in Chili and Peru," gives coca a bad character, stating that it produces an intoxication like that of opium, and that as the indulgence is repeated the appetite for it increases, and the power of resistance diminishes, until at last death relieves the miserable victim of physical and mental disease. Prescot does not exactly support this account but treats coca as an article possessing so invigorating a quality that, "with a small supply of it in his pouch, and a handful of roasted maize, the Peruvian Indian of our time performs his wearisome journeys, day after day, without fatigue, or at least without complaint." Prescott, however, calls coca a narcotic, and says: "Yet with the soothing charms of an opiate, this weed so much vaunted by the natives, when used to excess is said to be attended with all the mischievous effects of habitua intoxication."

Dr. Thomas, in his "Cyclopædia of Chemistry," publishes an account given by Mr. Whittal,

SUNDAY AND THE WILD ANIMALS ON BOARD THE SERAPIS.

(From the "Times" "Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 13.

NEXT day (Sunday, 12th of March) was hot, in spite of the land breeze. Officers and crew mustered on quarter deck for Divine service, which was attended by His Royal Highness and his retinue. As the psalms and hymns, sung in excellent tune and time by the band and congregation, swelled out over the waters, the Natives in the boats alongside stood up to try to get a look upwards through the awning and see what those who looked so neat and trim in white caps and jackets were engaged upon. Mr. York, the worthy chaplain of the Serapis, read prayers and preached. Looking round at the faces of officers and men, it could be seen that the harbour work and climate had told a little, and that some were whiter and less healthy than they were when they first anchored in Bombay. Orders were issued that no one was to go on shore without leave, and that if any of the native servants left the ships for the purpose he was not to be permitted on board again. In the evening the Prince and some members of his suit went on board Her Majesty's ship Undaunted, to dine with Admiral Macdonald, who had invited the senior officers of the Fleet and a small party—a farewell dinner. The day was spent very quietly as far as the *genus homo* on board the Serapis is concerned; but the birds, beasts, &c., made no distinction between week-days and others. They are not at a home, always excepting the beautiful Cingalese cheetah (*axis maculatus*) and the elephants, the bear, and some of the felinæ. We had time to go round and have a look at the menagerie on and between decks, of which I must give some account hereafter. There were some who declared that when they awoke this morning and heard the various noises they thought they were still in the Terai. The long row of cages give, at least, a novel appearance to the deck. Wherever one walks, one may be startled by an unexpected sight or sound—the end of a proboscis, the tip of a snout, growls or cries of animal hunger, crowing of birds. There are four great Thibetan dogs on board, with immensely thick shaggy coats—at least, they had them, but, as they suffered from the heat, the ship's barber was set to work, and now their mothers or late owners would not know them, for they are, to all seeming, of the poodle race.

There are certain of the animals which do not yet quite come up to Jack's views of "pets." The young bear is, of course, adapting himself to circumstances with the practical good sense of his race, and seems to have only one trouble in life, which is connected with the insuperable difficulty of squeezing himself through the grating into the engine-room, where he evidently considers that the *summum bonum* of bears is to be on the rampage. But elephant No. I—I beg his pardon for not knowing his name, for I am aware that elephants are extremely punctilious on that point—is, to say the least of him, a source of derangement to the process of washing decks. Just at the witching hour when hose pipes yawn and the donkey-engines would wake the dead, he is led out by his mahout black fellow to take the air and eat his sugarcane, and the matutinal sailors are not sure of his intentions when he makes straight for every water sluice and demands his bath as absolutely as though he were a successful General. "I say, Bill! would you just ask that nigger boy to make that elephant slew his stern round and let me get to my mop?" "How am I to do it if I can't speof his langidge?" "You just hit him and he'll move round!" "Yes! I dessay! and move the wrong way too." However, in a few stages more, the elephant will, no doubt, be as domestic as the tigress, which the sailors have succeeded in taming completely. They are also making great progress with one of the tigers; but there is a small one which is as yet proof to all the charms they can exercise on him. The tigress delights in being noticed, and rolls about in her cage, tumbling over on her back, and purring with a sonorous noise very like a well-developed snore when she is petted or patted. Occasionally, as a treat, she is led out by her chain for a walk on deck. To-day, as one of the tame deer which run about all over the ship was passing near the tigress, she made a spring at it, but the chain checked her, and instead of seizing the deer, she jumped on a dog, but dismissed it with a pat of the paw on the stomach and sent it off howling. If any living thing goes by rapidly, her eye at once glares with native fire and she assumes that terrible attitude which can only be compared to a bow bent to the utmost, though the bow does not discharge itself, whereas the tiger does. The largest of the male tigers came on board paralyzed in the hind quarters, but he is getting better and is taken out for a walk now and then; but his performances in that way are as yet imperfect. The third is a lean, long-headed, evil-eyed beast, which regards every one with a villainous scowl and low growls, and which quite refuses any friendly overtures. It is, however, gentle as a lamb if its manners and disposition be placed in contrast with those of a tiger cat, which is the most fiendish creature I ever saw. It spits and tries to tear the hand that feeds it, and the moment it sees any one looking at it prepares for action—arches its back, crouching like a tiger, displays its teeth, sharp, long, and white, and becomes so provocative as to suggest the propriety of its being at once destroyed. I must, however, leave the beasts for the present.

ROYAL TITLES BILL.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 3.

SPEECH OF LORD SHAFTESBURY.

On the motion for going into Committee on this Bill,

Lord Shaftesbury moved a Resolution praying that the Queen may be graciously pleased to assume a title more in accordance than the title of "Empress" with the history of the nation, and with the loyalty and feelings of Her Majesty's most faithful subjects. He said he proposed the Resolution with regret, because he was unwilling to seem to place himself in opposition to the Crown, adorned as it now was by so many virtues; but he was convinced that the title of "Empress" attached to that of "Queen" was calculated in some respect to make the latter title ridiculous. As it had been said that the opposition to the measure proceeded from factious motives, he thought it right that some one holding a position of independence as regards Party should come forward, and he maintained that the great mass of the people of England repudiated the word "Empress," while it would not, in his opinion, be acceptable in India. Lord Shaftesbury then told the House how he had ascertained the opinion of the native residents in London on this subject. He said:—

I have, of course, no experience of India, nor any knowledge of it beyond what I have derived from books and conversation. But here is a fact, and it is worthy of your attention. Not long ago I collected, at my house, some 50 of the Natives of India—youths and men of middle-age, who were in London for various purposes, some on business, some as students of Law, Medicine, or Theology. They were from all parts of India, from Bengal, Madras, from the South, and even from Rajpootana. I endeavoured to extract from them all the information that I could relating to the thoughts, feelings, and views of their countrymen, of which they all maintained that the greater part of the English officials knew but little. (A laugh.) They were very open and unreserved. They spoke of the English Government as essential, at least for a time, to maintain internal peace and advance the people in the social scale; but one and all denounced the old Mahomedan Government and the Empire of Delhi, as the grand source of all their calamities (hear, hear); and I am satisfied that if the proposed Emperorship is to revive in any way the notion of the Great Mogul, or if it is to be presented to the people with the same appellation, it will be received in India with dislike and universal apprehension. (Hear.) But this consideration has acquired additional force from the language of those who supported the Bill in the other House. It was there asserted, and it was not contradicted, that the title of Empress was required to signify the despotic authority we exercised in India. (Time, hear.) My lords, this is a sad announcement, which will be read and listened to in every town, village and bazaar in India. There will be newsmongers in abundance to carry the intelligence to the remotest parts, and it will be heard with avidity—for those, as I heard the noble marquis say, "public opinion" is dumb in India, public feeling is by no means inaccessible (cheers)—and if when they ask the reason why India should be governed by one name and England by another, they are told that a beneficent Parliament has given them the title Empress which they do understand, instead of the title Queen which they do not understand. "What is this," they will reply, "not understand it; remember our zeal, our hospitality, our fervour, our affection to the Prince of Wales. (Hear, hear.) They were given to the son of the Queen and not to the son of the Emperor." (Cheers.) My lords, I use the word Emperor intentionally, because we shall in the course of time have many more Sovereign Emperors than Sovereign Empresses. There are many things at the present time to gild the title of Empress. It would be held by an illustrious lady who had reigned for nearly forty years, known and beloved; it bears, too, an impression of feminine softness; but as soon as it shall have assumed the masculine gender, and have become an Emperor, the whole aspect will be changed It will have an air military, despotic, and offensive, intolerable alike in the East and West of the Dominions of England.

Lord Shaftesbury insisted that the people of England unanimously rejected the title of Empress and concluded his speech in the following words:—My lords, I ventured, when I began, to urge, as one great objection to the mode in which this measure has been argued, that the name of the Emperor of Russia was, in a manner so novel and so violent, dragged in by the Prime Minister. Surely, it is a monstrous thing—what less term can you apply? that the First Minister of the Crown should thus speak in public debate of a great Sovereign with whom we are professedly in most friendly alliance (hear), and state that, in order to curb his ambition and damp his courage, he proposed to invest the Crown of England with a new name of standing bulwark against his incursions. (Hear, hear.) I say nothing of such a wonderful effort of the imagination; but I desire very earnestly to call your attention to this point. By the Bill before us that language will almost receive the force of statute. I cannot agree with my noble friend that, bad as it is, it is unworthy of serious notice, for, by rendering this title, the temporary flourish of the Minister becomes the permanent flourish of the Parliament. It must affect, too, the representation of the Crown at that Court, and I should have been glad of an opportunity of asking the noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Crown will be represented at St. Petersburg by an Imperial or Royal Ambassador. If by an Imperial one, the change will affect our external as well as our domestic relations; if by a Royal one, it will be tantamount to a confession that our manifestation is as idle as a puff of wind; and whether the Emperor of Russia treats it seriously or with contempt, the Crown of England will have lost a vast amount of its ancient dignity. My lords, it is said, indeed, to find division on a subject so delicate, so important, and on a subject where, in the depth of their hearts, all parties are agreed, and where there is so much to lose and so little to gain. (Hear, hear.) What could be gained by India beyond a name which is repudiated by the English people, and which could bring to India no increase of happiness or freedom? (Hear, hear.) What would be gained by the people of England beyond the knowledge that they had imposed a title on the people of India which they themselves utterly reject? (Hear, hear.) And what by the Crown, if such a power be conferred, except with full and enthusiastic unanimity? But though little can be gained by India, something may be lost. India would lose, if not such a distraction as this we turn the natives from unity of heart, unity of spirit, and a sense of common rights with the people of this Kingdom. Our duty is to enlarge their views, raise their thoughts, and strengthen their minds by the communication of everything that we ourselves enjoy. Lose India my lords! we shall never lose India but by our own fault (hear, hear); but a time may come when, after a long course of happy rule, we may surrender it to natives, grown into a capability of self-government. Our posterity may then see an enlargement of the glorious spectacle we now witness when India shall be added to the roll of free and independent Powers, that wait on the Mother Country, and daily rise up and call her blessed. (Hear, hear.) But to attain this end we must train them in British sentiments, infuse into them British principles, imbue them with British feeling, and rising from the vulgar notion of an Emperor, teach them that the deepest thought and the noblest expression of a genuine Briton is to fear God and honour the King. (Loud cheers.) The noble earl concluded by moving:—

"That this House ventures to approach Her Majesty, in sincere and earnest devotion to Her Majesty's person and dignity, with an humble and hearty prayer that she may be graciously pleased to assume a title more in accordance than the title of Empress with the history of the nation and with the loyalty and feelings of Her Majesty's most faithful subjects."

THE BUDGET.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 3.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual Financial Statement. He began by reminding the Committee that in last year's Budget he had left himself with the narrow surplus of £400,000, from which he had to provide £60,000 for reduction of taxation, £100,000 for reduction of debt, and considerable supplementary estimates, especially for Irish Education. To meet these he trusted entirely to the growth of the revenue, and although many people had thought him adventurous, his anticipations were completely justified by the results. The mere fact, however, that he had been successful would not justify a Chancellor of the Exchequer in taking this course, and the only mode in which what he had done last year could be justified was the possession of information derived form his financial advisers which enabled him to make a certain forecast. The revenue of last year, estimated at £75,625,000, actually yielded £77,131,693, being an excess of £1,506,693. At the same time, the estimated expenditure of the last year was £75,522,000 —the amount included in the Appropriation Act being £77,002,296—and the actual expenditure was £76 421,773, leaving an actual excess of nearly £900,000 over the Budget Estimates. Consequently there was a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure for the year just ended of £710,000. The Chancellor then went into a minute comparison of the estimated and actual figures both of the Revenue and Expenditure of the last year. On Customs, for instance, there was an increase, but on Excise there was a decrease; but, taking the two together, there was an aggregate increase, and he mentioned also that the last quarter of the year was unsatisfactory as compared with the preceding quarters, and that the indications of trade just now were not altogether satisfactory. The Supplementary Estimates, he said, including the votes for Irish Education, the Police Grant, and Navy Excess, &c., had been much larger than he expected, amounting to a million and a half, which, however, was to some extent balanced by £520,000 of savings. On the Army there had been a saving of £100,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer next made some remarks on the Debt. He stated that in future it would appear in the Estimates under three heads—the Permanent Debt, the Interest on Local Loans, and the Temporary Debt—and enlarged on the importance of keeping plainly before the country and apart from the ordinary charges of the debt, such special and temporary charges as the repayment of the Suez Canal Loan and the interest, &c., on Local Loans. This year £150,000 would appear in the Estimates expenditure as charges for the Suez Loan, and, of course, the repayment by the Khedive would appear on the other side of the account as a payment into the Exchequer. So also a charge of £160,000 for Local Loans would appear in the Estimates, and, by the new system of accounting, public attention, he hoped, would be called to the progress of Local Loans. The Public Works Loans Commissioners, he mentioned amid some laughter, had already received applications for Loans to the amount of £11,000,000. After some remarks on the Balances in the Exchequer, which were now at £5 119,000—a very low point—the Chancellor next proceeded to the figures for next year and, first, he stated the estimated Expenditure as follows:—

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Manchester Post Office	100,000
Total Revenue for 1876-77	£78,044,000

The great argumentations, Sir Stafford remarked, occurred in the Army and Navy, the necessity of which he regretted, but which he regarded as indispensable in the interests of the country. They had, however, been explained by the Ministers responsible for them; but, in regard to the Civil Service, for which he was more peculiarly responsible, Sir Stafford entered into an elaborate calculation, showing that, not only since this Government came into office, but even taking a wider range of 20 years, the entire increase in the Civil Service expenses had occurred in the Education Grant, and in the grants in aid of Local Taxation, and that there had been savings on all other items. Next, he stated the figures of the estimated Revenue, pressing that they had been prepared with care, and with a full consciousness that the state of trade was not very flourishing. They are as follows:—

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Crown Lands	395,000
Miscellaneous	4,100,000
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The total anticipated Revenue for the year he put, therefore, at £77,270,000, and, deducting this from the anticipated expenditure of £78,044,000, there results a deficiency on the coming year of £774,000. This he proposed further to augment by exempting from the Domestic Servants Tax boys or men only employed on casual jobs, which he reckoned would cost the Revenue some £26 000; so that there is a deficiency of £800,000 to be faced. If the circumstances were the same as last year, the Chancellor said he should have been ready to trust to the spring of the Revenue to make up this comparatively small deficit; but that was not possible in present circumstances. Two alternatives presented themselves—additional taxation or an interruption of the plan of reducing the National Debt which was commenced last year. Although admitting that this latter alternative might be admissible in circumstances of extreme urgency, Sir Stafford thought it would ill become the present Government, which had begun it, to tamper with the Sinking Fund, especially as to tamper with it would be, in fact, to destroy it. He proposed, therefore to meet the deficit by additional taxation; and after examining the only two modes which he conceived were open to him—addition to the Spirit Duties or to the Income-Tax—he pronounced for the latter, and proposed to the Committee to consent to raise the Income-Tax by one penny. With this he joined other proposals, extending the present remissions and deductions. The line of exemption will be fixed at £150, instead of at £100,; the amount of deduction will be raised from £80 to £120 and it will be applied to all incomes of £400 and under. The total receipt from this additional penny would be about £1,480 000, of which £1,168,000 will come into this year's accounts, thus raising the Revenue to £78,412,000, and converting the deficit of £800,000 into a surplus of £368,000. The Revenue and Expenditure for the coming years will therefore stand thus:—Total Revenue, £78,412,000; total Expenditure, 78,044,000.

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(*Times*, April 4.)

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(*Times*, April 4.)

THE cardinal question at issue with respect to the Royal Titles Bill was yesterday raised with perfect distinctness and fairness in the House of Lords, and the result was to add another most powerful consideration to those which already warn the Ministry against persisting in the hazardous proposal they have put forward. It should be an admonition in itself that Lord Shaftesbury has come forward to protest against the new Title. His name alone is sufficient, at least on such an occasion as the present, to dissipate the pretence that the opposition which has been raised to the Title is dictated by factious motives. Lord Shaftesbury's sympathies have, indeed, been mainly on the side of the Liberal Party, but no one ever yet suspected Lord Shaftesbury of making or supporting a Motion in the interests of Party. It is paying him no compliment to say that such has not been his vocation; and in the present instance his voice carries peculiar weight. There is no one in the House of Lords, for even in the Legislature, who is so competent to speak of the feelings and opinions of the mass of the people. He may not, indeed, be a skilled interpreter of Indian feeling, and we may admire, rather than follow, the simplicity with which he assures us that a number of Natives of India who met at his house were "very open and unreserved" in the expression of their sentiments. They were doubtless much too polite to appear otherwise, and Lord Shaftesbury was much too good a host to cross-examine them. But Lord Shaftesbury's report of the sentiments of Whitechapel has, no doubt, the authority of an instinct, and when he declares that, in his opinion, a poll of the whole population of this country would result in a rejection of the Title of "Empress," he furnishes an authority against it which must carry great weight. The Lord Chancellor, however, appeals from the authority of Lord Shaftesbury to that of constitutional representatives of the English people; and in that representation, especially on this subject, the House of Lords possesses a very high place. If the House of Commons is properly jealous of any interference to attain this end we must train them in British sentiments, infuse into them British principles, imbue them with British feeling, and rising from the vulgar notion of an Emperor, teach them that the deepest thought and the noblest expression of a genuine Briton is to fear God and honour the King. (Loud cheers.) The noble earl concluded by moving:—

"That this House ventures to approach Her Majesty, in sincere and earnest devotion to Her Majesty's person and dignity, with an humble and hearty prayer that she may be graciously pleased to assume a title more in accordance than the title of Empress with the history of the nation and with the loyalty and feelings of Her Majesty's most faithful subjects."

THE ALBERTA AND THE MISTLETOE.

(*Times*, April 6.)

THE papers relating to the collision between Her Majesty's ship Alberta and the yacht Mistletoe in Stokes Bay, on the 18th of August last, where published yesterday. The Secretary of the Admiralty writes to Admiral G. Elliot, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, under date the 28th of December, 1875 as follows:—

"With reference to the report of the Court of Inquiry, which was held in pursuance of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty's order of the 30th of August last, into the circumstances of the collision between Her Majesty's ship Alberta and the yacht Mistletoe, I am commended to acquaint you that my Lords have not taken any action in the matter pending the result of the Corner's inquests upon the bodies of the persons who were unfortunately drowned on the occasion. I am now to inform you that my Lords desire that you will acquaint Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen and Staff Captain Welch that, having given careful consideration to the report of the officers who formed the Court, and concurring generally in the finding at which they arrived, my Lords have come to the conclusion that, as the attention of Prince Leiningen is frequently and unavoidably taken up by attendance on the Queen during the time Her Majesty is on board the Alberta in crossing the Solent, the conduct of the navigation is properly left to the Staff Captain, and that the latter officer must be held responsible for it. My Lords further consider, in accordance with the finding of the Court, that the course steered by the Alberta may have been such, that she could not have been brought into collision with the Mistletoe through any alteration of course made by that vessel, and my Lords cannot, therefore, acquit Staff Captain Welch from blame in not having exhibited sufficient care and attention, so as to have avoidedall risk of accident, and he is to be reprimanded accordingly. My Lords are satisfied that after the collision every effort was made with the utmost rapidity for the preservation of life. I am to add that in dealing with this matter my Lords have taken into consideration that Staff Captain Welch has now for a great many years been in charge of the Alberta on the occasion of Her Majesty crossing the Solent, and that, up to the time of the unfortunate occurrence above referred to, no accident of any kind has occurred, and that his proceedings have given entire satisfaction.'

Other letters relate to the compensation offered by the Admiralty to Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Turner, and Mr. George Hiscock. A letter to Mr. Heywood and his reply follow.

The papers close with a letter from Lord Exeter, as Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, to the First Lord of the Admiralty, dated the 4th of March, in which he says:—

"I think it right to tell you that Mr. Heywood, the owner of the Mistletoe, called upon me the day before yesterday, and showed me a copy of the letter he had received from the Admiralty on the subject of the collision with the Alberta. Mr Heywood expressed himself to be highly satisfied with the kind expressions of sympathy contained in the letter, and also with the compensation made to him by my Lords for the loss of the yacht, &c. He begged me, as Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, to make this known to the members who attended the annual dinner on the 2nd of March. Mr. Heywood also requested that I should express to all assembled his hope that all feeling which might anywhere have arisen in consequence of that lamentable accident shall be allowed to rest now and for ever."

MR. CAVE'S REPORT.

MR. CAVE'S report on the finances of Egypt, which has now been issued, is of an elaborate and exhaustive character. Mr. Cave's general conclusion is that the resources of Egypt are sufficient, if properly managed, to meet her liabilities, but that, as all her available assets are pledged for the charges of existing loans, some fresh combination is necessary in order to fund at a moderate rate the present onerous floating debt. No doubt the charge upon the country has increased and is increasing, but the wealth of the country, as indicated by its exports, has increased in a much greater degree. From all the information Mr. Cave has been able to obtain, he gathers that Egypt is well able to bear the charge of all her present indebtedness at reasonable rate of interest, but she cannot go on owing floating debts at 25 per cent., and raising fresh loans at 12 or 13 per cent. interest to meet these additions to the debt, which do not bring in a single piastre to the exchequer.—

In the course of his report Mr. Cave marks, with regard to Egyptian expenditure on public works, that probably nothing in Egypt has ever preached the profligate expenditure which characterised the commencement of the reign of the present Khedive. With regard to the land, it is stated that the new laws enacted by the Khedive have been transferred in Egypt as easily as could be the case in any country in Europe. The arrangements with the land-owners are condemned, and the result is declared to be that the land in the Delta may be had for five years' purchase. Mr. Cave expresses his opinion that the public accounts, as well as those of the Daira Samieh (the Khedive's private estate), have been kept in a slovenly manner, there has been no attempt to deceive. With regard to the general policy of His Highness, the opinion is expressed that the Khedive does not intend prolonged occupation of Abyssinia and the Equator. "Extension of territory and of trade may have attractions for the Khedive, but he is not dazzled by the barren glory of war."

The principal source of the revenue and wealth of Egypt is the land. Different tenures are in force, and of these a full account is given. The land tax is regulated by the law known as the Moukabala, dating from 1872. "Under this law all landowners could redeem one-half of the land tax to which they were liable by the payment of six years' tax, either in advance in one sum or in instalments. Those who paid down this contribution in one sum received an immediate reduction of their tax; those who elected to make the payment in instalments received a discount of 8½ per cent. on their advance, and the reduction only takes place on the completion of their contribution. The extreme term for the entire redemption of each contributor's tax was at first fixed for six years; but, as the law was either not properly understood or the small owners were unable to make so heavy a payment annually as their Tax plus its amount minus 8½ per cent., the term was extended from six to twelve years, two years after the first promulgation of the law, so that it has now ten more years to run, during which the contributing landowner has to pay land tax plus one-half of the tax (6-12) and minus 8½ per cent. of the same.

Mr. Cave thinks this law most advantageous to the landowners who can afford the present sacrifice, as in addition to the advantage of securing in perpetuity the redemption of his tax by a payment of five-and-a-half times its present amount, to which it is reduced by the discount, he secures an indefeasible title to his land, the tenure of which at present of an uncertain character. "To the State the arrangement is a ruinous one from a fiscal point of view, as the Khedive has bound himself in the most solemn manner not to relapse the redeemed moiety of the tax in any shape whatever, and he has thus sacrificed for all time 50 per cent. of revenue from this source in order to realise eleven times the annual amount remitted during a period of twelve years. The original intention of the law was to realise at once, or in a few years, sufficient capital to pay off the floating debt; but, by extendig its operation, the sum raised annually has only sufficed to pay the interest on it."

The total revenues of the railways, Mr. Cave says, have increased from 750,000*l.* a year in 1873. to 990,800*l.* in 1875, and even though this rate of increase cannot be entirely relied upon as permanent, an honest and intelligent administration would probably produce a larger revenue. The total mileage of the railways is 1,210. The lines have been constructed at an average cost of about 11,000*l.* per mile. The customs duties may, Mr. Cave thinks, be expected to improve. In the thirteen years of Ismail Pasha's rule the quantity of cotton exported has been 3·6 times that of the exporation of the preceding thirteen years, or an increase of 257 per cent. In the same period the exports and imports there also marked improvement. The total value of imports from 1863 to 1875 amounts to 61,939,736*l.*, against, from 1850 to 1862,29,641,155*l.*, showing an advance of 100 per cent. in thirteen years. Exports have quadrupled during the same period, having increased in value from 36,339,543*l.* to 146,939,736*l.* During the thirteen years the growth of the population has been considerable, the births having exceeded the deaths by 636,809. Education has been carefully attended to, the number of schools established on a European model having increased from 185 in 1862 to 4,817 in 1875. The quality of the education given necessarily varies, but it has on the whole decidedly improved, and is in some cases of a very superior character. "These statistics show," says the report, "that the country has made great progress in every way under its present ruler, but, notwithstanding that progress, its present financial position is, for the reasons that have been already stated, very critical. Still, the expenditure, though heavy, would not of itself have produced the present crisis, which may be attributed almost entirely to the ruinous condition of loans raised for pressing requirements, due in some cases to causes over which the Khedive had little control."

Mr. Cave, having previously said that the most feasible mode of averting impending danger would be to buy up, for the purpose of consolidation, the loans of 1868 and 1873, and the bonds of the floating debt, which would liberate the revenues now pledged, and render them available as securities for a new loan, to be issued at a moderate rate of interest, remarks:—"There is, however, an essential condition on which the success of some scheme of this character depends, namely, that the Khedive should place a person who would command general confidence, such, for instance, as the financial agent sent out by Her Majesty's Government to take employment under His Highness, at the head of a Control Department which should receive direct from the tax collector certain branches of the revenue to be defined, but comprising the land tax and Moukabala, and should have a general supervision of the incidence and levying of the taxes. . . . His Highness should undertake to consider the recommendations made to him by his Control Department, and to remedy any well-substantiated cases of maladministration that might be brought before him. . . . His Highness should further engage to make no fresh loans without the consent of the Control Department. The details of this plan can be worked out when the principle has been settled. With guarantees of this kind it might be possible to make the required arrangements, and the present debts having been replaced by one amount at moderate interest, there is no reason why the country should not quickly recover."

The report goes on to say:—"It might simplify any scheme for the consolidation of the debt if the loans which expire within the next six years, and the annuities of which can be paid out of the revenue derived from the Moukabala, were excluded from it. In this case, in considering the amount of 72,000,000*l.* given above to be dealt with by consolidation and the resources to meet the annual charges upon it, the following points are to be noted:—As concerns the funded debt, the interest on the nominal amount of the loans, with which alone we have now to deal is not excessive; but the sinking funds add to it a yearly charge which is too heavy for the revenue. Were the term of repayment deferred, this charge would be lightened; it is, therefore, suggested that an offer might be made to the bondholders of these